LENCES WITH MR. MAC VEAGH AT THE STRIKE INQUIRY.

The Attorney Tells Him That He Is the Best Witness for Himself That He Ever Examined-Wide Range of the Questions-Sharp Inquiry as to the Murders and Violence During the Strike-Ethies of the Boycott-Commissioners Take Part in Questioning.

SCRANTON, Pa., Nov. 17.-If John Mitchell, head of the Mine Workers, did not get somewhat rattled under the fire of questions that were asked of him while upon the witness tand before the strike arbitration commission this afternoon, he at least was very close to it, and his answers were given with more asperity than he has shown at any of the previous sessions.

Mr. MacVeagh in his cross-examination devoted the greater part of the afternoon to a series of questions relative to the outrages that were committed during the strike, and naturally it was a subject that Mitchell approached with caution. He made no effort to dispute the fact that fourteen men had met violent deaths while the strike was in progress, but he did question the statement that they had been killed by strikers.

Practically, Mr. Mitchell denied the truth of a vast majority of the reports of outrages that were printed in the newspapers of the country during the strike. His opinion as to these reported outrages was made known in one of his answers to Mr. MacVeagh. "I don't assume for an instant," he said. "that such a statement as you have made is

Mr. Mac Veagh had just concluded reading a long list of outrages that had been committed in a single day.

Mr. Mitchell's adroitness in evading questions that would not help his cause to answer with directness was made clear during the morning and afternoon. In the end this drew from Mr. MacVeagh the compliment:

Well, I must say, Mr. Mitchell, that you are the best witness for yourself that has ever confronted me."

During the day it was given out that owing to the fact that Mr. Mitchell has disputed some of the written statements of the Illinois operators with regard to the workings system of recognizing the union there, the operators of Illinois referred to will be invited to attend the sessions of the commission in Scranton and to give testimony covering the points in controversy.

#### APPROVES DISMISSAL OF TEACHERS.

When the morning session opened, Mr. Mitchell was asked by Mr. MacVeagh regarding the cases of the two teachers in Forest City who were dismissed from their places because their fathers were working as non-union men at the collieries. Mr. Mitchell said in answer to a question that he thought the action of the School Board in dismissing the teachers was right provided that it was in accordance with the wishes of the majority of the people of the community. He thought that the dismissal served the best interests of the schools, because the children could have no respect for such teachers.

A little later Mr. Mitchell was asked if he approved of a boycott that would prevent a priest from administering the sacrament of the Church to a non-union man or a doctor from attending non-union people. He contented himself with answer-

Mr. MacVeagh then called the attention of Mitchell to the fact that the newspapers of Philadelphia are complaining of the suffering of the poor because they cannot get coal at reduced prices and he asked whether in view of the fact than any increase in wages of the men would be an additional burden placed on the poor, Mr. Mitchell was still in favor of asking increased wages for the anthracite miners Mr. Mitchell answered that he did. He

"We do not ask people who work in a flour mill that produces flour for us to accept lower wages in order that we may get something cheaper."

### COAL AND IRON POLICEMEN.

Mr. MacVeagh again brought up Mr. Mitchell's denunciation of the men as criminals who were employed as guards at the mines, and then read a description of the men employed by the Hillside Coal and Iron Company. He then asked Mitchell in view of the kind of men that had been secured as guards, if he did not think that the operators in this instance did not do as well as they could fairly be expected to do Mitchell answered that he knew nothing at all about the men referred to. Pressed still farther he said that he did not want to answer a hypothetical question either affirmatively or negatively.

"Mr. Mitchell, don't you know, as well as your name is John Mitchell, that in spite of the civil authorities of this State and this county and this city, this whole region has been treated for five months to a veritable foretaste of heil?" asked Mr. Mac-Veagh.

"I don't know anything of the kind," he

Mr. Watkins of the commission here took a hand in the asking of questions and wanted to know if any of the guards referred to were recruited outside of the community. The answer was: "Not one." Mr. Watkins was told that the men were appointed by the Constitutional authorities of the Commonwealth, Mr. Darrow suggested that in so far as this matter becomes relevant to the case counsel might bring the original evidence. Mr. Warren, the associate of Mr. MacVeagh, answered that the original evidence would be found in the public record in the Court House in which the commission was sitting.

The attention of Mr. Mitchell was called to the proclamation of Gov. Stone in calling out the National Guard, in which strong reference was made to the lawlessness prereference was made to the tax seasons pre-valing in the coal regions. The witness said that he thought that the statements made by Gov. Stone in the proclamation

There was some testimeny later regarding the eight-hour day. Mr. MacVengh insisted the eight-hour day. Mr. MacVengh insisted that saying that a man may not work more than eight hours was not an American idea. In this connection Mr. MacVengh referred to what Abraham Lincoln taight do or night not do under the circumstances. Mr. Mitchell said:

"If Abraham Lincoln was picking coal to-day ne would be a stronger advocate of the eight-hour day than I am."

### HANNA'S ACIDON IN 1900.

Later when the matter of organizing the later when the matter of organizing the teen of this region was brought up Mr. Mitchell was asked what negotiations he ad with the hepublican National Committee in 1900. He answered that he never egotiated with this committee. He said hat Senator Hanna sent to him Daniel Piceofe, president of the Longshoremen's

Mr. Mitchell was asked if he did not know hat there had been more small strikes the anthracite region since the settle-ent of 1900 than ever before, and he insvered that he did not. Instances of drikes were read to him and he said that

had not heard of them.

A little later the matter of the Illinois agreement was reached. While this was being considered, Mr. Mitchell made a plea to the operators in the decognize field to sign an agreement and recognize the union. He declared that there would be

NON-UNION MEN BENEDICT ABNOLDS. Then came the question of boycotts and there was also discussion about "scabs." Mr. Mitchell delivered himself of the follow-ing just previous to the noon adjournment relative to the non-union men:

"Every man who works in another man's place during a strike is looked upon as Bene-dict Arnold was looked upon, and I think justly so. If he will not stand for what the justly so. If he will not stand for what the people want, if it is not what the people of a community want, and if he is opposed to what the people in a community want, he is justly looked upon as being unfair. If his work affected only himself it would be different, but his work helps to defeat the object of the men on strike."

There was a tremendous crush at the afternoon session. The officers of the court who were guarding the doors had a difficult task to keep the room from being overrun.

task to keep the room from being overrun. The ground glass in one of the doors was broken with a tremendous clatter. This was some little time after the taking of tes-

was some little time after the taking of tes-timony had been resumed and the proceed-ings were interrupted.

Mr. MacVeagh made some effort to see if Mr. Mirchell knew what proportion of the cost of increased pay for men fell upon capital. This was to develop the idea that he had previously advanced that an increase of wages meant additional burdens to the poor. Mr. Mitchell declared that an increase of the amount specified would make very little difference to the poor, not over twenty cents a month. Nevertheless, Mr. Mitchell did not believe it necessary to place this hundar on the consumer. he had previously advanced that an increase

MacVeagh—Is it not true that any tax placed upon the rich sifts down until it is placed upon the wage-carner? Mitchell—Until it is placed upon the actual wage producer.

MacVeagh-And the wage carner shifts it upon the man a little lower in the strata than

Mitchell-Well, he does not do so willingly;

place this burden on the consumer.

Mr. MacVeagh called attention to a book written by the Rev. Peter Roberts, who, it is expected, will be called as one of the witnesses for the miners. Mr. MacVeagh called attention to a suggestion in the book that the operators and the miners might combine as against the public to mutual combine as against the public to mutual advantage, thus creating a long season of prosperity among the anthracite workmen. Mr. Mitchell pointed out that that was not a statement of his views. The miners' union, he said, was not a monopoly. He said that it did not want to place burdens on any one and it did not want to bar any one out. Its doors are open for every one to come in. one to come in.

one to come in.

MacVeach—Doesn't it put a haiter on their necks to drag them in?

Mitchell—No, it does not. It is a democracy, pure and simple. Every member has a voice and vote in it.

MacVeagh—Do you favor a union of the operators and the miners in common interest as against the public?

Mitchell—Not as against the public, no, sir.

THE MATTER OF POYCOTTS.

Passing on, the lawyer asked:
"You say that the boycott has never been authorized by your union?"
"I have never authorized one. I cannot tell what the other officers of the union different locals may have done,"

was the reply.

Mr. MacVeagh then took up the matter of the boycotts that were declared in Forest City. He quoted names of officers of the United Mine Workers, told of the merchants upon whom they had served boycott no-tices, and pointed out that one Councilman had threatened a non-union man with

MacVeagh-Do you approve of the acts of nese officers of your union in this matter? Mitchell—Were they officers? MacVeagh—They were. Mitchell—What did they forbid the merchant

Matcheil—What did they forbid the merchant o sell to the non-union men?
MacVengh—The necessities of life.
Mitchell—Then I should say that was wrong.
MacVengh—You do not know of any disciplinary acts toward these officers?
Mitchell—I never heard of these cases be-

Mr. MacVeagh then wanted to know how Mr. Mitchell explained his act in calling out the steam men, and asked the witness why the men were called out at the collieries where only eight hours were being worked. Mr. Mitchell said that he had no knowledge of any such case.

of any such case.

MacVeagh—How do you justify your action in calling the men away from the pumps, knowing as you did that this might cause the flooding of the mines and the great destruction of property, making it impossible for your men to go to work speedily, for the company to operate their mines without a season of idieness and depriving people of coal?

company to operate their mines without a season of idieness and depriving people of coal?

Mitchell—By the same reason that other people go on strike. If employees were to take into consideration the fact that their going on strike would probably cause damage to the property of their employers then there would be no strike. If we had sottlet to destroy the property of the operators then we would not have given them twelvedays notice of the fact that we intended to call out the steam men. Let me say here, too, that the strike of the steam men was called at their request.

MacVeagh—The distinction that I make is between the miner who takes his pick and goes on strike, knowing well that when the strike is over that he can return and flud his breast the way that he left it, and the mar who when he goes out knows that the operator must either grovel in the dust before him or perhaps see his mines destroyed.

Mitchell—We never sought to comtel the operators to grovel in the dust. We apaproached our employers in a most courteous manner. But tell me, how would the steam men gain a redress of grievances that hid been refused them if they did not do so other men do, go on a strike? So far as the steam men do, so on a strike? So far as the steam men do. The strike is the miners went on strike or not. It was a fact that this 2 per cent. of the employees at the miners went on strike or not. It was a fact that this 2 per cent. of the employees at the miners went on strike or not. It was a fact that this 2 per cent. of the employees at the miners went on strike or not. It was a fact that this 2 per cent. of the employees at the miners of the region could shut down every colliery in the antiracite belt.

MITCHELL ASKED ABOUT VIOLENCE.

cite belt.

MITCHELL ASKED ABOUT VIOLENCE.

Mr. MacVeagh then took up the duestion of violence, beginning with the Winston murder and asking Mr. Mitchell if he knew anything about it. Mr. Mitchell answered that he had heard it. Mr. MacVeagh asked him if he had heard of the case of a reporter at Duryea who was standing on the steps of the borough building during ne of the scenes of riot there and who had one of the scenes of riot there and who had been told by a borough constable: "Put your book in your pocket or I will tell those Planders that you are a 'scab' and they will break your head." Mr. Mitchell said that he had never heard of the incident.

MacVeagh—Did you ever hear of the case of Constable Mike Gaughan of Grassy Island who fired his gun on the troops and when the scarchlight was turned on him he was seen running away with his gun on his arm?

Mitchell—Liever heard of it.

M. Vengh then rad an editorial from the Hazleton Trade Unionist It conevery foul name that can be found in the language. Mr. Mitchell was asked to give an expression of his opinion of this article. He wanted to know why he should be expected to do so. The man who wrote it

it does not represent my views," he said. "It does not represent my union. I have no more to do with that than I have with the editorials of the New YORK St. s."

MacVengh- Do you approve of it?
Mitchell I am not going to assume the responsibility for any thing that is written by any man in the United States, any member of the union or any revespaper man. I have seen an article fully as bad as that written about reveal.

out myself. MacVeagh-Well, I would not refuse to answer from you condemning this article, as the president of the man who does refuse. I asked you this question in the hope of getting an answer from you condemning this article, as the president of the miners union.

MURDERS AND OUTBAGES, Mr. MacVeagh then read a jist of fourteen murders committed in the anthracite region while the strike was in progress. Mitchell went over the list carefully. Some were killed by Coal and Iron

fully. Some were killed by Coal and Iron police, he said, and some had been killed by the non-union men. He was not familiar with all the cases, he declared. It finally resulted in Mitchell admitting that of the fourteen men killed during the strike only three were members of the miners' union. He explained that only a few of the murders had been committed by men on strike, and one or two of the alleged murders were, he believed, accidental deaths.

Mr. MacVeagh then read a long list of outrages committed in the authracite. Mr. Macveagn then read a long list of outrages committed in the anthracite regions in a single day. Mitchell said that he had read all sorts and kinds of accounts

MITCHELL ON THE DEFENSIVE. perpetual peace in the region if they would can that I again and again asked the men

Mr. MacVeagh referred to the boycott that the hotels of Forest City placed on non-union men, and asked Mitchell if he approved of the act, and Mr. Mitchell said: "How can we be held responsible for that? We do not run hotels." Mr. MacVeagh

In the set of the point that Mr. MacVeagh told Mr. Mitchell that he made the best witness for himself that he had ever con-frented. Mr. MacVeagh went on to read a long list of cases of violence that had been committed in the region in a single day. Mitchell-I don't assume for a maute that

such a statement as you make is true.

MacVeagh—Oh, no:you would run too great
a risk if you would. But, supposing these
statements to be true, what have you to say bout them?
Mitchell—Simply that the people who are question. What do you think of a condition that the article that I just read refers to?

Mitchell I should say that such a condition was intolerable.

When asked if the union had ever done anything to discipline the law breakers in its ranks Mr. Mitchell said that it was in its ranks Mr. Mitchell said that it was the province of the courts to punish crime. At this point Mr. Mitchell made a fling at the National Guard, saying that he knew of a man in the ranks who had been pro-

moted because he killed a striker Mr. MocVeagh, for this remork, asked him f he could not soo the difference between t men who shot because he was ordered o and the man who committed murder Mitchell said that he could see the

difference.

A number of lists of outrages were read to Mr. Mitcheil and he refused to acknowledge that one of the alleged deeds of violence was true. Mr. MicVeagh had deed to be a supported by the support of the list of t

timent against the strikers, MacVeagh We did not have to do that, ey were creating sentiment against them-lyes rapidly enough, Mitchell You might find that you were ong if the people were asked to take a teauthat.

#### CUT OFF STOP-OVER TICKETS. Scalpers in Philadelphia Got These He tween New York and Washington.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 17 .- At a meeting

the Philadelphia Board of Trade to-day the question of stopovers on excursion t.ckets from Washington and Baltimore to New York was the chief theme of discussion of the Committee on Inland Transportation. The committee reported that it had learned from J. R. Wood, general passenger agent of the Pennsylvania Railpassenger agent of the Pennsylvania Rail-road Company, that the railroads had been compelled to withdraw the privilege on these tickets on account of ticket scalping. It was said that in change for the stop-over privileges the railroad company has in contemplation the issuance of inter-changeable mileage books, at the rate of \$20 a 100 miles with a relate of \$30 a 1,000 miles with a rebate of \$10, when the books have been used under the con-ditions attached. It was also explained me had read all sorts and kinds of accounts of these matters in the newspapers.

MacVeagh Was not the hanging of men in effigy a dangerous practice?

Mitchell—It may be, but we discoursged it, MacVeagh—If you do not stop this sort of thing, how can you escape responsibility?

Mitchell—I have told you as plainly as I

### PLEA OF THE NON-UNION MEN

RECITAL OF THE WRONGS AT THE HANDS OF THE MINERS.

They Ask for an Increase of Wages and Vigorous Protest Against Recognition of the United Mine Workers - They Bemand Freedom From Persecution, and the Right to Sell Their Labor as They Choose Wrongs They Endured.

mission. They protest against any agreement being made with the United Mine they have suffere lat the hands of the union men. They also insist upon their right to

to-morrow will render their decision upon

to Mr. Mitchell and he refuged deeds of vine lence was true. Mr. MicVeagh had dees stribed conditions in the antiracite field as a reign of terror. Mr. Mitchell denied that such conditions in the antiracite field as a reign of terror. Mr. Mitchell denied that such conditions had existed here. Asked to account for the violence, Mr. Mitchell admitted that there had been some. He said that it was due to the excitement that attended all strikes.

Judge Grev How large a degree of the surcess of a strike depends upon such a reign of terror as is described?

Mitchell - Violence never contributes toward the success of any strike depends upon such a reign of terror as is described?

Mitchell - Violence never contributes toward the success of any strike.

Judge Gray How large a degree of the surcess of a strike depends upon such a reign of terror as is described?

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Mitchell - Violence never contributes toward the success of any strike depends upon such a reign of the strike in the success of any strike depends upon such a reign the properties of the success of any strike depends upon such a reign the violence of the success of any strike depends upon such a reign the properties of the success of a strike depends upon such a reign the properties of the success of any strike depends upon such a reign the properties of the success of any strike depends upon a such a reign the properties of the success of any strike depends upon such a reign the properties of the success of any strike depends upon a suc

citi —We carnestly protest against an occument being made by our employer in the United Mine Workers of America the reason that any agreement, if made I render it impossible for us to continue arm our living by our labor in and about mine in which we are now employed, or which such agreement applies, and winglect us and our families to all manner age, violence, outrage and probablished. rder.
rder.
-We just that it shall be an indi-

blow up the bristers, but I have no doubt settlement angient the artifuse to original the action of the work of that Markevach We aid not have to do that was been on a control or that Markevach We aid not have to do that was been on the Markevach Torse again. I assure you was anomaly comment for the day was anomaly of the Markevach Torse again. I assure you was anomaly of the Markevach Torse again. I assure you was anomaly of the Markevach Torse again. I assure you was anomaly of the Markevach Torse again. I assure you was anomaly of the Markevach Markevach Torse again. I assure you was anomaly of the Markevach Markevach Torse again. I assure you was allowed the Markevach Markevach Torse again. I assure you was allowed the Markevach Mar

corclusion P research and conclusive. Non-1 Nion Mine Workers.

DR. STEWART'S SUCCESSOR.

#### Bellevue Board of Trusices Divided Between Two Candidates.

The board of trustees of Bellevue and allied hospitals met yes'erday afternoon

Dr. William Mayburn, superintendent of the St. Lawrence Hospital for the Insane at Oglensburg, and Michael J. Rickard, at present action superintendent of Bollow vue Hospital, are being considered for the place, which includes the superinterdency of Gouverneur, Fordham and Harlem

The members of the board are divided their choice.

Dr. Brennan said last right that the Dr. Brennan said last right that the greatest difficulty with which the hospital authorities have had to contend will soon be removed. "I expect that the Board of Aldermen will report favorably to-day on an appropriation which will give us \$53,000 for improvements at Believue," he said. "We will then let the contract for the remodelling of the old Bellevue Hospital building, which will give us decent quarters for the employees of Bellevue Hospital.

### THE CHARITY ORGANIZATION Celebrates 20th Anniversary of Its

Founding. In celebration of the twentieth anniversary of the Chari y Organization Society there assembled in the United Charities Building last evening an audience which filled the assembly hall there, and on the That no Limit Be Put on the Hours | platform at the Mayor and representatives of Labor and Their Earning Capacity | of several of the ecordinate branches of

the city government.

President Robert W. DeForest of the ociety, the head of the Tenement House Commission, presided, and with him and Commissioner Partridge, Health Cemmissioner Lederle, Charities Commissioner mine workers of the anthracite region filed ! Folks, P. esident of the Board of Aldermen their statement of their position with the Charles V. Fornes, Magistrate Deucl, Kebert Grier Menroe, former Peputy Comptroller Levey, and Edward T. Devine,

most of whom made addresses Mr. De Forest, aside from teiling of the nate in not being known by the name of an individual, which brought to mind the Gerry and Bergh societies, although he did not mention them by name.

Mr. De Forest said that the Penny Provident Fund of the society which was er-The commissioners sent a copy to At- ganized to encourage halis of saving orney Darrow of the Mice Workers and and to promote the transfers of savings to banks, had deposits of more than \$50,000 The cost of maintaining the society for the past year, he said, was about \$65,000. The special subject for the anniversary meeting was the ecoperation of the society

with the municipal Government. Mr. Devine, in speaking of the ccop ta tion of the society with the Police Departm at to keep the streets free from laggars. said that of late each police officer had earried a little book of slips containing the names of officers of the society, that e might hand one of the slips to any worthy

applicant for aid.

The methods of the police is disposing of the books had been interesting. One policeman had given a wisele book of the slips to the first applicant that he came across. Another had gone through a teneract across. Another had gone through a tene-ment house, seeking people to take the tickets which commerced them to the friendly offices of the society.

One man brought to the society a ticket

asking for aid toward his rent. He didn seem particularly anxious himself that his rent should be paid, Mr. Devine said but he let it be learned that much solicitude had been expressed on that score on the part of the man who had given him the reference ticket—the policeman—who proved to be his landlerd.

This anecdote evoked about the only landler induced in during the evening.

This anecdote evoked about the only laughter indulged in during the evening, although the Mayor, who had evidently enjoyed his dinner, also got the audience to smile decorously with him in the course of his long talk, in which he wandered far from his notes. The Mayor followed Mr. Devine and praised the work of the Tenement House Commission.

Mr. Monroe said that four policemen had been detailed by Col. Partridge at the

had been detailed by Col. Partridge at the had been detailed by Col. Partridge at the society's request to look after street mendicants exclusively, and that this plan had worked better than any previous one.

Commissioner Lederic aroused the audience to more enthur is an than any of the speakers. "I believe that one of the best ways to aid the poor," he said, "is to prevent the employment of children on work which is properly for adults." properly for adults.

Dr. Lederle spoke strongly on the condi-Dr. Lederle spoke strongly on the condi-tions surrounding the city's system of transferring patients to the contagious disease hospitals. "It is little short of criminal to remove a sick child, suffering criminal to remove a sick child, suffering from smallpox, from its mother's arms to the posthouse on North Brother Island," he said; "and some of you excellent people in this audience have permitted conditions to exist concerning your contagious disease hospitals which would not be tolerated in any other city of the world."

Magistrate Douel spoke of the working of the Probatton law, and he was followed by Hotner Folks and Mr. Fornes.

### GOT INTO THE WRONG HOUSE. "J. C. Hillyard" Shocks Sisters and Their

Charges Bounced. A man who is 6 feet 6 inches tall and is C. Hillyard, went to the house at 109 West Thirty-second street vesterday afternoon with a friend who isn't nearly so large. The house at that number, according to the police, was occupied until recently by a woman known as Madam Bonaparte. It is now occupied by the Sisters of St. Francis who, for some time, have conducted a home for working girls at 111 and 113 and a few weeks ago enlarged the home by getting

the house at 109. The men rang the beil and were met at the door by one of the sisters; who asked what they wanted.

"Where are the girls?" they said. The manner in which they said it was a shock to the sister and she fainted. The men paid no attention to her but rushed into one of the back rooms, which is used as a chapel. Six young women and two of the sisters were in there, at devotional

"Hello, girls" shouted the two men. Then, according to the sisters, the men hugged several of the girls and otherwise insulted them. One of the sisters ran down to the basement, where John Flannigan of 420 West Thirty-second street, was repairing some electric apparatus. Flan-nigan is a well-built Irishman, who is well able to take care of himself, and the appeal for assistance in getting the intruders met with a quick response from bim. He ran up and grabbed "Hillyard" by the scruft of the neck and the slack of his trous ers, rushed him to the front door and threw him like a sack of meal out into the street.

The intruder picked up a manhole cover and hurled this at Flannigan, who ducked. The manhole cover crashed through the basement window. The smaller man saw all of this and, with great discretion, fled. About this time Policeian McCinnis came up in answer to a call for help, and with up in answer to a call for help, and with Flannigan's assistance took "Hillyard" to the Tenderloin police station, where he was locked up charged with intoxication and disorderly conduct. He said be was a manufacturer, but refused to tell what he manufactured and where he lived

#### NOVEL SUPPRESSED QUICKLY. Mrs. Daniels's "f shek the Oppressor,"

Called in Two Hours After Publication. CHICAGO, Nov. 17. - Mrs. Gertrude Potter Daniels's new novel, "Eshek the Oppressor, a romance dealing with socialistic and trust problems, was withdrawn from the market to-day by the Bard-McNally Compary, the publishers, less than two hours after

the punishers, tess than two hours after it was placed on sale.

The real purpose of calling in the publication, it is said on good authority, is to expurgate some of the parts in regard to trusts, and to tone down the socialistic features. allied hospitals met yes'erday afternoon in special session to select a superintendent to succeed Dr. George T. Stewart, resigned.

After the conclusion of the meeting Dr. John W. Brannan, president of the board, announced that a definite decision will not be reached until the regular meeting on Thursday afternoon.

Dr. William Meetings of the meeting on the second book by daughters of O. W. Potter to be taken off the market. "A Social Lion" by dargaret Horton Potter, now Mrs. John Black, was suppressed a few weeks after its publication several years ago, but was placed on sale again after she was married.

James McNally, head of the fiction department of the Rand-McNally Comsum, who also had charge of the unbuigation partment of the Rand-McNaily Company, who had charge of the publication of "Eshek, the Oppressor," would not oiscuss the withdrawal of the book. He said for the firm that the novel is taken

> Panther Creek Men Not to Strike. TAMAQUA, Pa., Nov. 17.-Two thousand nine workers, representing all the local unions of the Panther Creek Valley, met

off the market to make typographical cor-

unions of the Panther Creek Valley, met at Lansford has night and after a stormy session decided not to strike. One week ago a mass meeting was held at which it was decided to strike if 218 men whom the United Mine Workers allege were black-listed by the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company were not rejustated.

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all made exclusively for us and not obtainable elsewhere in America. These high pile floor coverings, in the latest colorings, are of great beauty and durability, and can be supplied in all widths up to 12 feet.

Broadway & 19th Street

HORSE SHOW

### CABLES 50 PER CENT. WEAKER.

TESTS SHOW THE EFFECT OF THE EAST RIVER BRIDGE FIRE.

250 Wires in the South Cables Must Have New Lengths Inserted Where They Cross the Manhattan Tower-And the Bridge Will Have a Fireproof Roadway.

Chief Engineer O. F. Nichols of the new East River Bridge, completed his report yesterday on the damage sustained in the fire a week ago. Mr. Nichols was assisted in examining the structure by William Hilderbrand and C. G. Roebling of the Roebling Construction Company, which has the contract for the bridge cables. The report, which was sent to Commissioner Lindenthal yesterday shows that the strength of the wires has been decreased by 50 per cent.

Five wires of the south cables, which suffered most from the heat, were tested. The variation in sustaining power between the damaged and undamaged wires was forty pounds. Many of the exterior wires were capable of bearing only eighty pounds, while before the fire they were capable of sustaining 200 pounds. Some of the interior wires were cabable of sustaining only 130 pounds.

Commissioner Lindenthal said that further tests would be made this week on the wires of the other cables and all wires not up to the standard would be removed from the standard would be removed from the strands. So far 250 wires will have to be replaced by new lengths. The whole wire will not be removed, only that part running over the Manhattan tower, the new piece built in proportion and who said he is John | being spliced to the old, out beyond the

Rapid progress is being made in the work of removing the wreckage of the foot bridges under the cables. Yesterday a force of 100 men cleared away all the wreckage on this side of the Manhattan tower. The same as been done on the Williamsburg side. be only wreckage remaining is that overhanging the river span. This will not be cleared away so quickly as the rest for the reason that the cerrisian will have to be car-ried to either shore. Workmen will begin

#### this work to-day THREE PLATOONS, OR WHAT? Partridge and Philbln to Try to Agree on

a Plan To-morrow. Police Commissioner Partridge and Eugene A. Philbin, two of the members of the commission appointed by the Mayor to submit plans for the reorganization of the police | pe dengriment, will meet to-morrow to consider the plateon question. They will go over in detail the many suggestions which have sen sent to them in response to the invitation they issued to the force some time ago and will endeavor to agree upon a plan that

will satisfy the mea. If they agree on a plan they will at once If they agree on a plan they will at once send a majority report to the Mayor outlining the conclusions reached without waiting for the return of the third member of the commission, Gen. Avery D. Andrews, who is now in Europe.

It is certain that some change will be proposed which will modify the hardships which the men complain they suffer through the two-platoon system. Mayor Low, it is known, is in favor of changing the system, while Mr. Philbin, it is understood, desires to see a plan adopted that will lessen the deminion of the captain over the patroir av.

The con mittee's report upon the general reorganization of the department will not be prepared until after the return of Gen. Andrews, who is expected back early in

Andrews, who is expected back early in

down two decisions in Brooklyn yesterday which he holds that Patrolman James the duties of detective sergeants. They alleged that by the amendment to the charter of 1901 they were made detective sergeants. Justice Herrick holds that as the men performed the duties required of detective sergeants they are entitled to pay as such.

### McLean Boardman.

Miss Mary Cecil Boardman, daughter of Albert B. Boardman, was married to James Hammond McLean yesterday afternoon in St. Thomas's Church by the rector, the Rev Dr Ernest Stires

The bride was given away by her father.

She was attended by her little

She was attended by her little sister, Geraldine, as maid of honor. The bridesmaids were Misses Madge Niles, Violet Stewart, Ruth Emmons and Kate Drake Harry Gruner, a cousin of the bridegroom, was the best man and Sewall Boardman and Philip Boardman, brothers of the bride Alexander Smith Clark Read, Romald Colbaugh, Prentice Rellogy, Schuyler Smith and Richard Elkins of Washington were ushers.

The bride wore a princess gown of white not trimmed with lace, with a court train of white satin and a tuile veil caught with orange blossoms. She carried a prayer book and wore at her throat a bow knot of diamonds and pearls, presented by the bridegroom. The twelve-year-old maid of honor was in white nainsook trimmed with Irish point lace, and wore a beaver hat She carried white jasmines. The ushers wore boutonniers of Jasmines and the bridesmaids cartied bouquets of the flowers. They wore light blue sun pleated chiffon with lace coats and hats of pale blue composed of balls of chenille.

chenille.
Mr. and Mrs. Roardman gave a reception at their home, 40 West Filty-third street, for relatives and intimate friends only



Daily Show Programme. (At all 3 stores.)

8 A. M.

Stores open. 8 to 12 M. Judging fall and winter Suits. Class A-1. \$12 to \$28.

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I ask for no money. Simply write me a postal and I will send you an order on your nearest druggist for six bottles Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic Cure, for every druggist keeps it. Use it for a month and, if it succeeds, the cost is only \$5.50. If it fails, I will pay your druggist myself.

I have no samples, because any medicine that can affect Rheumatism quickly must be drugged to the verge of danger. I use no such drugs, and it is folly to take them. You must get the disease out of the blood.

My remedy does that, even in the most difficult, obstinate cases. No matter how impossible this seems to you, I know it and I take the risk. Impossible this seems to you, I know it and I take the risk.

I have cuted tens of thousands of cases. I have cured tens of thousands of cases in this way, and my records show that 39 out of 40 who get those six bottles pay gladly. I have learned that people in general are honest with a physician who cures them. That is all I ask. If I fail I don't expect a penny from you. Simply write me a postal card or letter. I will send you my book about Rheumatism, and an order for the medicine. Take it for a month, as it won't harm you anyway. If it Ialis, it is free, and I leave the decision with you. Address Dr. Shoop, Pox 715, Racine, Wis. with you Address Dr. Shoop, Fox 785, Racine, Wis. Mild cases, not chronic, are often cured by one or two bottles. At all druggists.

LOSE OVERCOAT OR PIE?

Supreme Court Justice Herrick handed Pitz Made Up His Mind Quickly and Had a Diner Locked Up.

Frederick C. Pitz of 106 East 104th street H. Gillen and Roundsman John O'Brien are had just begun his apple pie in Childe's entitled to the pay of detective sergeants. restaurant in East Forty-second street. The men were assigned to duty in the detective office in Brooklyn and performed saw a man walking out with his (Pitz's)

new overcoat on his arm. Pitz dropped a forkful of pie, and chased the man to the sidewalk, where the two had a rough-and-tumble fight until a policeman came up and arrested the man with the coat. The prisoner said at the East Fifty-first reet police station that he was Frank erman. The coat fitted Pitz and not Kerman, so the latter was locked up on Pitz's

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